

WASHINGTON. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS. Our neighbors of "The Republic" are indebted to the politeness of the Commissioner of the Customs for the following comparative statements of receipts from customs, exclusive of California and Oregon, made up to the 5th instant: From July 1, 1849, to March 31, 1850.....\$29,819,848 In April and May, 1850.....6,798,642 36,618,490 From July 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851.....\$36,737,486 In April and May, 1851.....7,811,577 44,549,063 Increase.....\$7,918,576

THE PRESIDENT AT NORFOLK.—The Whigs of this old city had a general meeting a few days since, and unanimously resolved that they have "the most unlimited confidence in Mr. FILLMORE," and cordially approve of his Administration, "which has been conducted with that prudence and wisdom so well calculated to promote the great interests of the country, and harmonize the threatening elements of its different sections."

MARYLAND. The new Constitution for the State of Maryland, which has just been ratified by a large majority of the votes polled on the question of its adoption, though by a minority of the voters in the State, will go into operation on the fourth of July next; and the judges and other officers of the State, with a few exceptions, will be chosen by the popular vote on the first Wednesday of November next. There appears, however, to be no provision in respect to the election of members of Congress, who will have to be chosen, as heretofore, in October.

By the new Constitution, Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the several counties and the city of Baltimore; Clerks and Registers; State's Attorneys; Judges of the Orphans' Courts; County Commissioners; one Lottery Commissioner; Commissioner of the Land Office; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commissioners of Public Works; Justices of the Peace and Constables, are to be elected by the people. In fact, the new Constitution completely strips the Governor of all patronage; which will not doubt be as gratifying to those who may occupy that station as to the people themselves.

How the election of Judges by the people, and their eligibility for re-election, will answer in practice, is yet to be seen. It is one of the features of the new Constitution most to be dreaded; but we hope that the anticipations of its friends may be fully realized, and that upright and independent men may be always chosen for these important stations. We confess that we look to the result with some fears of consequences.

It is a singular fact (the *Clipper* adds) that the Convention which adopted this Constitution was called by a minority of the people of the State; the Constitution ordered to be engraved by a minority of the Convention; and the project finally ratified by a minority.

An Anti-Secession Meeting was recently held at Hamburg, South Carolina. A. J. HAMMOND was called to the chair, and several addresses were delivered. Mr. OWEN, of Barnwell, took strong ground against secession, and showed its fallacy, and the utter ruin it would bring upon South Carolina. He urged the necessity of co-operation on the part of the other Southern States, and submitted a preamble and resolutions against secession. These were adopted unanimously. The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, alluding to the meeting, says:

"We look upon this meeting as the harbinger of better times in South Carolina. The ball is now fairly in motion, that is bound to sweep over the State, and carry dismay into the ranks of the seceders *per se*. We repeat, that those opposed to immediate secession are bound to succeed if they are true to themselves and the State; all that is necessary is the moral courage to discuss the measure before the people, and we are confident success will crown their efforts. The great difficulty in South Carolina is, that but few of her leading statesmen opposed to secession have the moral courage to come out openly and decidedly, and meet their opponents. But, if we are not much mistaken in the signs of the times, the people of that State are about to take the question into their own hands, and there will spring up men in all parts of the State who will meet and vanquish these disorganizers, and teach them that this Union, which was cemented by the blood of our forefathers, is not to be broken for slight and trivial causes."

CHARLES C. LANDON, Esq., has vacated the editorial chair of the *Mobile Daily Advertiser*. The editorial department of that paper will henceforth be under the charge of L. URSON, Esq.

THE HON. WILLIAM R. KING, on a recent visit to Mobile, was tendered the honor of a public dinner by a large number of his friends, without distinction of party. His engagements, however, were of such a nature that he had to decline the invitation.

Governor SAMUEL DINSMORE, of New Hampshire, has been re-elected to that station for another term, by the Legislature of the State, now in session at Concord, upon which body the choice devolved in consequence of a failure on the part of the people to elect a Governor.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. Late letters from this city to some of the Northern papers state that a large portion of the regular army is to be transferred to the Mexican and Texas frontiers, to execute the treaty of Guadalupe. Gen. PIERCE F. SMITH succeeds Gen. Brooke in the command in Texas; Gen. HITCHCOCK succeeds P. F. Smith on the West, or Pacific division; Col. SUMNER succeeds Col. Monroe in New Mexico; Col. HARNEY is under Gen. Smith. Formal instructions have been issued by the Secretary of War to revise the policy and administration of different stations, and to protect Mexican citizens and property in the same manner as our own. "To give efficiency to these movements, a regiment of infantry, with some cavalry, have been ordered on the route, between the headwaters of the Red river and El Paso, in the midst of the Camanches. The regiment of mounted riflemen has been ordered from Oregon to Texas, to be filled up with recruits under the authority of the last Congress. All the troops adapted to frontier service, and not indisposed elsewhere, have been ordered to the Mexican and Texas lines."

VOTE ON THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

	For Constitution	Against it.
Baltimore city	9,396	5,844
Baltimore county	1,350 maj.	
Howard district	461	377
Carroll county	1,471	1,095
Harford	1,134	874
Fredrick	3,150 maj.	
Alleghany	1,000 maj.	
Washington	2,300 maj.	
Cecil	600 maj.	
Prince George's	260	602
Montgomery	505	614
	20,527	9,406
	11,121 majority.	

The above majority will be diminished by the counties to hear from.

KOSUTH.—By a late letter from a gentleman in London we learn that, since efforts were made at Washington for the restoration to liberty of Kosuth and his companions, the Common Council of London, on the 23d ultimo, passed a resolution, unanimously, in favor of the British Government taking steps also to procure the immediate release of the Hungarian prisoners; and it was intimated that an application to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord PALMERSTON, would be particularly acceptable. A similar manifestation of interest in the fate of the Hungarian Chief had emanated, it was mentioned, from the Corporation of Edinburgh.

By the *Asia*, just arrived from Liverpool, we have a report that the Cabinet of Vienna has at length consented to liberate Kosuth and the other refugees, on the express condition that they shall immediately leave Europe, and not return without the formal consent of the Austrian Government.

THE HON. HOWELL COBB, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been unanimously nominated for Governor of the State of Georgia by the Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, which assembled at Milledgeville on Monday last. The Convention was fully attended, and its proceedings harmonious. It adopted and re-affirmed the resolutions of the Union Convention of December last.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN NEW YORK.—The Whigs and supporters of an enlargement of the New York Erie Canal obtained, at the special election for State Senators on Tuesday last, even a more signal triumph than was anticipated. In the twelve districts to which an appeal was taken, by the resignation of the twelve Democratic Senators who represented them, only five of the disorganizers have been sustained by a re-election, while the People of the seven remaining districts have recorded their verdict against them, by electing to their places friends of the enlargement of the Canal.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.—The following paragraph is from the late address of the Southern Rights Convention in Charleston, South Carolina. It is a pretty fair specimen of the real aristocracy of feeling which exists in the breasts of most of those ultra Southern Rights men of South Carolina and elsewhere. In speaking of the end aimed at by the Abolitionists of the North, the writer of the address says:

"That end is the abolition of negro slavery in the South, and the lowering of the free white population of the South to the same level with the agrarian rabble, which, already strong and dangerous, seems destined before very long to be the controlling power in the Northern States. We see no remedy and no safety for the South in the present Union."

This sentiment, too, was approved by the members of the Convention in a body. One of the ends of these agitators, according to this famous address, is to lower the free white population of the South to the level of the agrarian rabble of the North! We had supposed that the white men South and the white men North were already on a level before the Constitution of the United States. But it seems in South Carolina it is discovered they are not. The avowal of such views may be honest, but it is certainly a little arrogant, and not a little undemocratic.—*Mobile Advertiser*.

INFLUX OF GOLD.—It is fortunate for the United States that the mines of California continue to yield immense quantities of the precious metal, for otherwise we should be speedily drained of specie by the large exportations which are taking place weekly from New York to pay for goods imported from Europe. This drain must continue so long as our importations of goods shall so greatly exceed our exportations of domestic products. The difference has heretofore been paid off by the transfer of stocks; but must be hereafter met with specie. Indeed, it is a prevailing opinion that our sole reliance to prevent a monetary panic is in the mines of California, or such a change in the rates of duties as shall check importations and promote domestic manufactures.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

THE HON. SAMUEL W. INGE declines a re-election to Congress, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Sumter Democrat*. One of the reasons for the course he has determined to take is thus frankly stated in his letter:

"No do I see, in the present condition of popular opinion on the subject of slavery, and the aggressions of the Federal Government upon the rights of the South, that my re-election to Congress would be productive of any public benefit."

THE HON. WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON has declined the Whig nomination for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina. The reasons assigned for this step are twofold—first, that acceptance would interfere with his professional engagements; and, secondly, that his health is too feeble at present to endure the fatigues of the canvass.

THE LATE REVOLT IN CHILI. Of all the South American States, the Republic of CHILI has long been distinguished as the most advanced and the most fortunate in the enjoyment of regular Government, and the unobstructed operation of wise and free institutions. That country has accordingly been more exempted from the affliction of civil commotion than any other of the States of Spanish origin on either continent. It is, therefore, with the more regret that we have heard of a recent and bloody outbreak of popular violence or military revolt in this hitherto quiet Republic; and what renders this event the more remarkable is, that civil commotion should have followed so immediately on the heels of the awful convulsion of Nature, which threatened to swallow up the city itself, and all which it contained. Our account of the occurrence is derived from a letter of the 26th of April, from a gentleman in St. Jago de Chile, the seat of government, to his friend in Washington, and is as follows:

"Since the earthquake, there has been an insurrection in Santiago, which broke out last Sunday morning, the 20th instant. The troops revolted against the legal Government, but fortunately every thing is now quiet. The slaughter has been very great, and but for the activity of the Government would have been still worse. We have not had such a disturbance since the year 1830. The minds of the people are irritated, and the least thing will make them rise again. The elections for the new President are coming on, and we have reason to fear new disturbances."

The Valparaiso Reporter has the following particulars: "At three o'clock in the morning of the 20th April instant, the battalion of Valdivia marched out of their barracks, headed by Col. Uribe, and, hoping to be supported by the populace of the city, endeavored to take by assault the barracks of the artillery, for the purpose of procuring arms for them. This they found was no easy matter, for it was gallantly defended; but, after being set on fire, it was taken. In this part the firing was heavy, and the well-considered ground showed symptoms of the bloodiness of the fray. In the mean time the President, accompanied by the Ministers of State, were gathering such forces as could be called together on the instant, and with a large number of the national guard, and half the battalion of Chacabuco, together with many volunteers of the highest respectability, he put himself at their head, and, after about two hours street fighting, the attempt at insurrection was entirely put down. Col. Uribe was killed, and we hear of about twenty-six killed and sixty wounded. Several proclamations were issued calling upon all good citizens to do their duty in support of the laws, which were responded to with alacrity by right-thinking men; and, although the victory was by no means bloodless, order and tranquility were soon restored. Martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Santiago and Valparaiso as a precautionary measure, which does not, however, interfere with business in any way. Thus ended, we hope, the late Santiago riot, in which the national guard, the representatives of the people, have fought their own battle to uphold the laws of the country, and have again proved that their country is worthy of the reputation as being the best-regulated republic in South America."

MISSISSIPPI AGAINST SECESSION. The Southern Rights party in Mississippi are every where taking ground against the expediency of separate secession. They also positively deny that it is their design or desire to place Mississippi by the side of South Carolina in her contemplated withdrawal from the Union. In the late debate at Jackson, between Senator FORTS and Gen. QUINN, the former assumed this to be the object; and, to prove his point, quoted at length from the messages of the latter when Governor, as the leader of the Secessionists.

In reply, Gen. QUINN renounced positively the South Carolina platform, and denied that he had ever advocated separate secession, or thought it advisable "under existing circumstances." Reviewing his own message, he denied all Senator FORTS's deductions, and explained that by the "separate State action" which he recommended therein, he intended only the action of a sovereign State, making a demand for redress and new guarantees, preliminary to obtaining the concurrence of other States in secession, in case of refusal. The "Mississippi," at Jackson, which supports Gen. QUINN with great zeal, avers that "if there is a single leading member of the party throughout the limits of the State who is in favor of separate State secession, under existing circumstances, we do not know it."—*Mobile Register*, 29th.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT.—The Old School "Presbyterian" just notices the proceedings of the New School General Assembly, recently held at Utica:

"The New School General Assembly adjourned on the 26th instant. Comparatively little business was before the body. The agitators of the slavery question received their quietus."

The next regular meeting of the *Maryland State Agricultural Society* has been postponed until the 18th June, in consequence of Wednesday next, the regular day of meeting, being the day for voting on the new Constitution.

Gen. PIERCE F. SMITH arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ultimo in the steamship Georgia. He had been absent in California three years, and, during the existence of the Provisional Government there, had occupied the important station of Commander of the Territory.

The Legislature of New Hampshire met at Concord on Wednesday, and organized by electing JOHN S. WILLS President of the Senate, and N. B. BAKER Speaker of the House—both Democrats, of course. Baker received 140 votes; Sawyer, Whig, 107, and Hawes, Free soil, 31. A Governor of the State is to be chosen by the Legislature, no choice having been made by the people.

TEXAS.—The Whigs of the lone star State have nominated the Hon. BENJAMIN H. EPPERSON for Governor, and Gen. E. H. TARRANT for Lieutenant Governor. The *Western Star* contains an address from the Hon. W. B. OCHILTREE, to the voters of the first Congressional district, offering himself as a candidate for Congress, and declaring that he never will vote for any man, be he Whig or Democrat, whose devotion to the Union is even suspected.

In the last Charleston Mercury, the organ of immediate disunion, we meet, in an article justifying the intended action of South Carolina, the following remarkable sentence: "Cuba, although under the dominion of the Spanish Government, cannot be un-Americanized; and it requires 'all the efforts of our abolition Government to prevent the people of the Southern States' from rescuing her from the 'tyranny under which she groans.'"

The organ of secession avows, then, for the partisans of that movement, these nefarious attempts upon Cuba, and declares that only the efforts of our "abolition Government" prevent the South from accomplishing, through the infamous bandits that flock after Lopez and Gonzales, a revolution that is to "Americanize" the island of Cuba; which, in the secession vocabulary, evidently means to make it a State, in the Calhoun Utopia, the "United States of South."

The City Council of the city of Pittsburgh have taken suitable measures for having a splendid block of marble prepared, to be presented to the Washington National Monument.

MAILS FOR WEST INDIES, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA. We are authorized to state that the Postmaster General has made arrangements by which, after the first of July, letters to any of the West India islands, Mexico, ports or points in the Gulf of Mexico, and to places on the Atlantic coast of South America, can be sent through United States post offices, on prepayment of United States postage, when directed to any points in the countries above named, in British possession; and on prepayment of United States postage, with the British postage added, when destined to any port or place in the possession of other Governments.

The United States letter postage, single rate, to any point not over 2,500 miles from the mailing office, is 10 cents; and over 2,500 miles 20 cents. Newspapers 2 cents each. The British letter postage, single rate, to any of the countries named, is 25 cents. Newspapers 2 cents each.

The aggregate postage required to be prepaid upon a single letter not exceeding half an ounce, to any port or place in the countries named, not in British possession, is 35 cents when the distance does not exceed 2,500 miles; over 2,500 miles 45 cents. Newspapers 4 cents each, without regard to distance.

The rate required to be prepaid upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce to any place abroad in British possession, is the United States postage of either 10 or 20 cents, according to distance, the British postage to be paid by the receiver of the letter. Newspapers to be prepaid 2 cents each, and 2 cents British postage to be paid by the receiver.

The Postmasters of New York, Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah, San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego, will send by mail to the United States Consul at Havana, who will deliver the same to the British Consul, to be forwarded thence to the several points of destination by the Royal West India mail steam-packets. Other offices receiving prepaid mail matter at steam-packets, will mail for delivery to the nearest point of the above-named dispatch offices.

All letters and papers from other countries abroad to any place in the United States, will be conveyed to Havana, and thence dispatched through the British and United States Consuls to their address, provided the British postage of twenty-five cents per single rate on letters, and two cents per newspaper, be prepaid at the mailing office, leaving the United States postage to be collected at the office of delivery.

We also understand that ALLEN F. OWEN, United States Consul at Havana, has been appointed resident agent at Havana, for the Post Office Department, to carry into effect the foregoing arrangement.

One of the "Spiritual Philosophers," or pretenders to knowledge revealed by deceased persons, is under arrest at Rochester for swindling. Some deluded persons, whose understandings were rather weak, went to a woman professing to have the power of summoning the spirits, and consulted her in relation to money supposed to be buried on a farm. She "looked into a diamond, saw there was money," and on consulting the spirit, the latter said there were "three bushels silver in one place, six bushels silver in another place, and three bushels of gold in another." One man, to secure this amount of wealth, deposited with the spiritual fortune-teller one hundred dollars, and the next morning she was caught taking a hasty leave with the money, while the man who was weak enough to give it her had the labor of digging a hole thirty feet square and fifteen feet deep for his pains. There is not much pity for him. Persons who will believe in such impostors cannot complain if they are made to suffer for their credulity.

A NOVEL CASE.—A novel case was tried in the United States Circuit Court in Delaware, last week, before Judges TAYLOR and HALL. It appears that in 1848 or '49 the Sheriff of Queen Anne's county (Md.) levied on the property of a man in that county named STULL, in whose possession the property (consisting of twenty head of horses, mules, wagons, &c.) was left until the day of sale. In the mean time the teams were taken to Kent county (Del.) to haul timber, where they were seized and sold for \$1,700 by the Sheriff of that county, who also held an execution against STULL, notwithstanding he was informed they had been levied on in Queen Anne's county. The court decided that the Sheriff of the latter county, after making the levy, had a special property in the goods, and that the subsequent seizure and sale were invalid. Verdict for the plaintiff \$871.83, being the sum due the Maryland creditors.—*Balt. Clipper*.

SIX JOHN FRANKLIN.—It was six years on Monday, May 26th, since Sir JOHN FRANKLIN sailed from Sheerness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present time are but slight indeed. Still his hopeful wife, hoping against hope, is active in her efforts to promote attempts to his discovery.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Virginia closed its session at Staunton on the 23d instant. The Right Rev. Bishop MEXLER presided. During the session the Female Institute at Staunton was purchased by the Convention, and it will hereafter be under the entire control of the diocese.

LARVA OF THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST.—(*Cicada* *sextendecim*).—Dr. EVERETT, of the Patent Office, has presented to us a branch of pine in which the eggs of the locust have been deposited. The secretion of the pine where it has been pierced to deposit these eggs has a foam-like appearance, from the action of the larva on it. Many pine trees now show a dozen or more of such foamy spots. The eggs of the insect are usually hatched in fifteen or sixteen days, when they change to the second condition, that of larva; in a few days afterwards these drop to the ground, and commence their seventeen years' pilgrimage in the earth, burrowing down by the roots of trees, from two to three feet deep.—*Telegraph*.

MR. JAMES BRIDGEMAN, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens in Western New York, died at Batavia, on Thursday, the 29th instant. Mr. B. has for many years occupied a distinguished position in the financial world. He leaves a large estate to his two sons, Albert and George. The former gentleman is the well known Fourierite philosopher.

It is generally known that Mr. WARREN CRESSON, of Philadelphia, while in Jerusalem, embraced the Jewish religion. On his return he was, at the instigation of his family, indicted before a jury of six persons, who returned a verdict that he was insane, and ordered his property to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Mr. CRESSON, aggrieved at this decision, carried his case before the Court of Common Pleas. In this Court the case was pending before Judge KIRK for five days, numerous depositions having been taken on both sides. After the charge of the Judge, the jury in an hour returned a verdict, "that the said Warren Cresson was perfectly sane and fully capable of managing his own affairs."

The dinner of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday last, was quite a brilliant affair. The presence of Gen. Wool and several officers of the army added to the interest of the occasion. Governor BUTTWELL was also present, and responded to a toast in honor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Colonel WRIGHT, who presided at the board, offered a toast complimentary to Gen. Wool, to which that officer responded in a pertinent speech, in which he briefly reviewed the history of the company, whose organization, he said, assimilated with the secret bands of Thebes and the Tiar of the Romans, who were never brought into action except upon the most perilous emergencies—protectors instead of oppressors—the guardians of liberty, and not the instruments of despotism. Gen. CRESSON responded to a toast complimentary to the Massachusetts volunteers in the Mexican war. Besides the regular toasts, complimentary toasts were given to Gen. SCOTT, DANIEL WEBSTER, and CALVIN CUSHING. Letters were read from Mayor BROWN, United States Marshal Devens, and Judge WOODBURY, who had been invited to be present, but was unable to attend. After leaving the table, the company followed into line and marched to the Common, where the former officers were elected and received their commissions from the Governor.

Brig. Gen. Caleb Cushing, for Captain; Brig. General Major Brooks, United States Marshal Devens, for 2d Lieut.; Lieut. Edward Thwing, for Adjutant; Col. Wm. Mitchell, for 1st Sergeant; Capt. Reuben Howard, for 2d Lieut.; Henry Taylor, for 3d Lieut.; John McCall, for 4th Lieut.; Benj. B. Deland, for 5th Lieut.; Wm. B. Oliver, Jr., for 6th Lieut.; John G. Roberts, for Treasurer; Lieut. John G. Roberts, for Armorer; Lieut. Thacker Bass, for Clerk.

FROM MEXICO. We obtain from the New Orleans Picayune the following version of the latest news from Mexico, some portion of which has been telegraphed inaccurately. The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 23d ultimo: The Senate has refused to sanction the modifications to the tariff made by the Chamber of Deputies, by which modifications the "prohibitions" were removed. The Tehuantepec grant to GARAY has been annulled in both Houses, by a large majority, and a motion has been made to impeach LACRUZ for having negotiated such a treaty. Our correspondent represents that the President is very much mortified at this result, as he was sincerely anxious that the treaty should be ratified.

We do not find in our papers any thing definite about the Tehuantepec treaty, or the grant to Garay, though we have no doubt that the above information is correct. The discussion was conducted with closed doors, but it was generally understood that the final action of Congress would be the same as that referred to by our correspondent.

Ex-President PARRAZA died in the city of Mexico about the 15th of May. He had been suffering with a long and painful illness.

The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 20th of May. After spending many months in a vain endeavor to devise ways and means for replenishing their exhausted exchequer, the Chambers engaged in discussing the expediency of granting the President extraordinary powers, so that he may be able to raise funds in his own way, without any necessity for recourse to Congress. This measure at last passed the Senate, and was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. A committee of that body had reported in favor of it, and there is little doubt that it passed on the last day of the session.

The *Monitor Republicano* asserts that the war in Yucatan is drawing to a close. The Indians every day diminish their efforts, and their courage evidently commences to decline. The only thing worth mentioning in the bloody defeat of the savages at Bacalar. They endeavored to take the place by assault, and 600 of them penetrated to the plaza. The garrison received them with such a fire that they were utterly routed, and the river was choked up with their dead bodies. The loss of the whites was insignificant.

FROM THE TERRITORY OF UTAH. The "Deseret News" of the 8th of April contains the "Fifth General Epistle of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, from Salt Lake Valley, State of Deseret, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth." This document, in presenting the history of the affairs of the people of Deseret for the past year, furnishes the annexed items of general interest:

A colony has been formed at Iron county, about 250 miles nearly south of the Salt Lake City. They left on the 7th of December, under charge of Elder George A. Smith, with about one hundred and thirty men, a few families, and a good supply of teams, seeds, and tools; and when last heard from they had a field of 1,600 acres, 400 of it sown, plenty of water, wood, iron ore, alum, and some prospect of coal.

A settlement is to be formed in the southern part of California, at no great distance from San Diego; for which purpose Elders Amos Lyman and Charles C. Rich, with one hundred and fifty wagons, left early in March. It is designed to establish a continued line of stations and places of refreshment to the Pacific on this route.

The General Assembly of the State of Deseret was in session in January. A railroad company was chartered, to extend from Temple Block, in the city, to the stone quarry and mountain on the east, for the conveyance of building materials—the construction to commence immediately.

There was very little snow during the winter. The last two nights of February were the coldest of the season. March was very pleasant, and was improved by the farmers in sowing wheat. Parties from California arrived on the 30th of September and 12th of November, bringing very little of the products of the West, but some home-brewing men, who got home, and others would have returned if they had had the means.

At a special session of the Great Salt Lake County Court, on the 31st January, some few transient men were convicted of stealing, were sentenced to hard labor for various terms, afterwards pardoned, and permitted to go on their way to California. About three hundred emigrants who wintered with them left for the gold mines this spring.

The Council-house has been so far completed as to admit of its being partially occupied; the warm spring bath house was completed in November last; the titling storehouse has been so far completed as to be used for various purposes; the prospect for building materials is flattering. A woolen factory is to be erected; a pottery is nearly completed, and "we are expecting to use china ware of our own manufacture in a few weeks." Culinary establishments have been commenced in the city.

In the formation of a Territorial Government for Utah, no convulsions, revolutions, or movements were anticipated by the citizens of Deseret, "but an easy, quiet transition from State to Territory, like weary travelers descending a gentle hill near by their way-side home." "As a people, we know how to appreciate most sensibly the hand of friendship which has been extended towards our infant State by the General Government." Coming to this place, as did the citizens of Deseret, without the means of subsistence, except the labor of their hands, in a wilderness country, surrounded by savages, whose incursions have given occasion for many tedious and expensive expeditions, the relief afforded by our mother land, through the medium of the approaching Territorial organization, will be duly estimated; and from henceforth we would gladly hope the most friendly feelings would be warmly cherished between the various States and Territories of this great nation, whose constitutional charter is not to be excelled."

"In view of the anticipated change in our Government, and to facilitate business, the General Assembly of Deseret appointed a committee to receive the \$20,000 apportioned by Congress to build a State House in Utah Territory, and cause said house to be erected without delay on Union Square, in the city of Deseret, a little northwest of Temple block."

"It is wisdom for the English Saints to cease emigration by the usual route through the States, and up the Missouri river, and return by the way of the Gulf of Mexico, and again, as it is our design to open up a way across the interior of the continent, by Panama, Tehuantepec, or some of the interior routes, and land them at San Diego, and thence save three thousand miles of inland navigation through a most sickly climate and country. The Presidency in Liverpool will open every month a regular mail steamer, and will be very convenient and rates and conveniences from Liverpool to San Diego, and make an early report, so that, if possible, the necessary preparations may be made for next fall's emigration."

HEALTH OF THE UTAH COUNTRY.—A letter from Salt Lake city, of the 8th April, gives us some interesting statistics in regard to the health of that city. In 1848 there were only two deaths, both children. In 1849 there were twenty-three deaths, nine of them children under four years of age. In 1850 there were fifty-seven deaths, seventeen of them children under four years of age; making in the three years, eighty-two deaths—forty-one males and forty-one females. Of this number, between the ages of forty and sixty, there were seven; sixty and seventy, three; and over seventy, one. There were five deaths from consumption, and of cancer six.

UNITED STATES RECRUITS DESERTING.—The Detroit Tribune of Monday says that a company of new United States recruits came up the preceding day from Buffalo, and took the cars in the evening, destined for Oregon. While at Buffalo twenty of them deserted, but eighteen of them were retaken.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—Capt. Soule, of the barque General Taylor, arrived at Salem on Monday, reporting from Sierra Leone that on April 19th the British brig *Penguin* captured at sea an Eastern built brig with four hundred slaves on board, and two hundred had died. The brig had no papers or name, and the officers refused to furnish any. She was brought into Sierra Leone on the 23d of March. On April 8th, a hermaphrodite brig, *Baltimore* built, without papers or name, with a crew of 200, was taken in a small bay at the southeast of Sierra Leone. The crew of the captured vessel afterwards mutinied, and were lodged in jail. The vessels were to be broken up and sold.

HONORABLE DEATH.—LORD JOHN WOODWARD, a former of Plainfield, (Conn.) and worth half a million dollars, came to his end on Sunday morning last, while sailing some young cattle upon one of his farms, as is the New England custom. He was probably killed by a two year old heifer, giving him a fatal wound in the breast and another in the groin, as her horns were found bloody. After the attack he appears to have clung upon a rock for protection, but fell off from the rock, and was pushed off by the heifer. The next morning, Mr. Gallup, found him; but while he went for assistance, the other cattle, having sensed the blood, gathered about the corpse, trampled it into the earth and tossed and gored it until recognition was scarcely possible. It is difficult to imagine what could have caused the attack on the part of the heifer.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

Dreadful Example of Lynch Law. NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—By an arrival at this port today we have advice from Texas, that on the 26th ultimo about thirty thousand yards of the main bank of the river of the dyke was carried away. Since then the whole embankment has been carried away, or at least submerged from shore to shore. The road was nearly completed and ready for use. The full extent of damage cannot be correctly estimated until the water has subsided. It is thought the city will lose twelve or fifteen thousand dollars by this accident. The storm wall stands firm, and as yet has not settled or given away, with the exception of two small breaks, thirty or forty feet in breadth. The river is very high, and rising rapidly.

Disaster at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, May 30.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a break occurred in the main dyke which connects bloody island with the Illinois shore, and in a few minutes about thirty thousand yards of the embankment work of the dyke was carried away. Since then the whole embankment has been carried away, or at least submerged from shore to shore. The road was nearly completed and ready for use. The full extent of damage cannot be correctly estimated until the water has subsided. It is thought the city will lose twelve or fifteen thousand dollars by this accident. The storm wall stands firm, and as yet has not settled or given away, with the exception of two small breaks, thirty or forty feet in breadth. The river is very high, and rising rapidly.

The Boston Slave Recusers. BOSTON, June 5.—The case of the negro man Scott, who has been on trial for some days on the charge of having aided in the rescue of Shadrach, the fugitive slave, some time ago, went to the jury this morning. Judge BRAZEALE, in his charge to them, defended the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and maintained the equality of the races. Shadrach. The jury are not now engaged in deliberating on the case, but are two for acquittal.

From Salt Lake and the Plains. ST. LOUIS, May 30.—A party who left Deseret April 8th arrived here today, bringing late advice from Salt Lake. There was snow upon the mountains to a considerable depth. On the south side of the Platte River crossing the party encountered a band of 300 Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, who were on a war excursion in pursuit of the Mormons. The Salt Lake crops were in a very promising condition. The California train was getting along well. The Mormons had sent out two new colonies, one to the lower end of the Basin, and another to Lower California.

The General Assembly of the State of Deseret, had transferred its power to the Territorial Government and adjourned. Gov. YOUNG was awaiting the arrival of the Territorial officers, in order to organize the Government.

Baltimore and New York Markets. BALTIMORE, June 6, P.M.—Our market is quiet. Howard street flour \$4.35; red wheat 95 & 98 cents; yellow 98 & 104; yellow corn 57; white 58 & 59; oats 41; rye 68; whiskey 22 & 23. The tobacco market during the week has been quiet, with small sales, and prices unchanged. The inspections are in all 1,893 hds., of which 577 are Maryland, 983 Ohio, and 33 Kentucky.

NEW YORK, June 6, P.M.—Stocks are steady and unchanged. Flour shows no alteration from yesterday. Sales at \$4 for standard brands; Genesee 118 & 115 cents; corn 56 & 57 for mixed, and 59 for yellow. The cotton market is heavy and little doing.

A SCENE IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

In the course of the debates on the 23d, M. MORIN moved that the members be at liberty to renew motions for the revision of the constitution monthly, without awaiting the delay of six months, required by the rules of the House.

M. LACLAUDRE opposed the proposition as violating the constitution. Now, he would tell the different parties who advocated the revision that it was not in the interests of the Legitimists, the Orleansists, or the Socialist party the Government was so actively laboring; it was in the interest of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who wished to perpetuate his authority. All the publicists who were present, and who were instructed to that effect, and they had actually taken the field with an ardor and a boldness hitherto unexampled. The conspiracy commenced on the tenth of December, 1848. "There were 6,000,000 of conspirators," cried a member on the Right. "No," replied M. Laclaudre, "there were 8,000,000 of citizens who were deceived." M. Laclaudre insisted that such instructions had been issued by the Ministry, and that the intrigue he denounced positively existed. If the Assembly doubted it, it had only to order an inquiry. "Oh, oh" on the Right! M. Laclaudre then continued his speech amidst a terrible hubbub, and in conclusion ordered the Assembly